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Li Chi-shen said: "We must consolidate our position within the Soviet socialistic camp, and solidify Sino-Soviet friendship under Chairman Mao's leaning-to-one-side foreign policy and the CCP leadership; strengthen the united front of all the democratic countries of the world; and struggle to secure people's democracy and lasting world peace."

Kuo Mo-jo stated that China has attained victory in the people's revolutionary struggle because it has succeeded in basically destroying the enemy within the country. "But", he reminded, "there are outside enemies threatening us. A group of aggressors, under the leadership of the US imperialism, have been carrying on aggression against our neighbor, Korea, and against our territory, Taiwan; making aerial attacks against the Northeast, and transgressing our sea routes. US imperialism is the deadly enemy of the Chinese people, Asiatic people, and peoples of the world. It is the deadly enemy of the peace in China, in Asia, and in the world."

He continued, "Peace is to be prized. Peace cannot be divided. Today we must defend peace. We must increase our patriotism by combining it with internationalism. We must advance a step forward in strengthening our power under the peace front lead by the Soviet Union. We must mobilize all the peace-loving workers of the world in the struggle to crush the aggressors of US imperialism. We must struggle to defend lasting peace in the world."

Soviet Ambassador Roschin, after offering congratulations on the first anniversary of the SSFA, felicitated the victory of the Chinese people's revolutionary struggle, and went on to say: "The Soviet people, trained in the spirit of loyalty to the principle of proletarian internationalism, completely understand and deeply sympathize with the Chinese people's long struggle to attain a happy future, secure national independence, and establish the CCP government for the benefit of the working class. The victory of the Chinese people opened the road to consolidate and improve Sino-Soviet friendship. The signing of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Alliance and Mutual-Assistance Pact on 14 February 1950, clearly manifests the friendship between the peoples of the two great nations. The pact reconciles the basic privileges of the Soviet and the Chinese people, guarantees the necessary conditions in the USSR and China to prevent renewed aggression and destruction of peace by Japan and her allies."

Ambassador Roschin, while expressing congratulation and gratitude to the people attending the celebration, said: "I congratulate the work of the SSFA in opposing the US and British warmongers. You have made a great achievement in the struggle to secure peace. Let me assure you that the people of the Soviet Union will help to the uttermost to improve the friendship between the peoples of the two great nations and to cooperate in our common task."

Wei Lai-kuo, war hero, said: "We must study the advanced Soviet military science and superior military operational experiences to modernize the PLA into a strong and invincible national defense army, capable of defending the people's fatherland and world peace."

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